

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

5
A $\times_{5|}$ 35=17·9287 \times ·06274=1·124846
·05758
 $_{5|}$ A- $_{5|}$ AB+ 5 A $\times_{5|}$ 36=1·182426

Annual premium = $\frac{1.182426}{1+\frac{1}{4!}AB} = \frac{1.182426}{4.588} = .25772$ for £100 per annum. Premium in one sum, £118. 4s. 10d., or £25. 15s. 5d. annually.

FORMULA FOR AN APPROXIMATE VALUE OF ANNUITIES AT SIMPLE INTEREST.

To the Editor of the Assurance Magazine.

SIR,—In looking over some old letters, I found one, dated some years back, from Professor De Morgan, in which he gives the following elegant approximation to the value of $\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+2r} + \frac{1}{1+3r} + \frac{1}{1+r}$.

He says the best approximation is

$$\frac{2 \cdot 3205851}{r} \cdot \log \cdot \frac{1+nr}{1+r} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+nr} \right) + \frac{r}{12} \left(\frac{1}{1+r|^2} - \frac{1}{1+nr|^2} \right) \\ - \frac{r^3}{120} \left(\frac{1}{1+r|^4} - \frac{1}{1+nr|^4} \right);$$

error only in the sixth decimal when r=1, or interest at 10 per cent.

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot 1} + \frac{1}{1\cdot 2} + \frac{1}{1\cdot 3} + \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2\cdot 0}.$$

Approximation 6·687715
Truth 6·687714

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

London Assurance, March 10, 1855.

PETER HARDY.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

On the Loans raised by Mr. Pitt during the first French war, 1793—1801, with some Statements in Defence of the Methods of Funding employed. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; Harrison, 59, Pall Mall; and Nissen and Parker, 43, Mark Lane.

WE had occasion some time back (see Vol. IV., page 78) to call the attention of our readers to an essay by this gentleman, "On the new supplies of gold," and to express an opinion of its value and importance to all en-

gaged in inquiries on such subjects; and it is with pleasure that we meet him again in a wholly different arena, but in one which, judging from the specimen before us, the writer is peculiarly qualified to excel. The almost universal condemnation of the financial policy of Mr. Pitt, so far as it was exhibited in the contraction of loans, seems to have stimulated Mr. Newmarch to investigate its real character; and it must be no doubt a pleasing reward for the laborious diligence devoted to the inquiry, that he is enabled not only to stem the tide of censure which has so long set in against that celebrated minister, but to demonstrate that the measures taken by him for raising supplies during the perilous times of his administration were really the best that could have been adopted, whether looked at in a theoretical or practical point of view. The arguments brought forward by Mr. Newmarch in support of his propositions are backed by a remarkable amount of statistical evidence, drawn from sources which probably few beside himself would have traced with equal success, and the origin of which he is always careful distinctly to indicate. Considering the circumstances in which the country is placed at the present time, and the many points of resemblance between its position now and at the period of which Mr. Newmarch treats, nothing could be more opportune than the appearance of such a publication, or be better calculated to assist the Government in its deliberations as to the best means of discharging the balance of the enormous expenditure already incurred, and of providing for the still more formidable addition to its burdens which there is every reason to anticipate the nation will be unhappily compelled to submit to.

A Treatise on the Enfranchisement and Improvement of Copyhold, LifeLeasehold, and Church Property; with Rules and Tables for the
formation of Copyhold Enfranchisement and Freehold Land Societies,
and a Mathematical Appendix. By ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A.,
F.R.A.S. Third Edition, enlarged. Charles Mitchell, 12, Red Lion
Court, Fleet Street.

This publication, the author says in his preface, "has for its object the development of a comprehensive system for the general enfranchisement and improvement of property held by copyhold or customary tenure. The main elements are the establishment of Copyhold Enfranchisement Societies and Freehold Land Societies, with the application of the life assurance principle." Mr. Scratchley has contrived to make his subject, which is necessarily a somewhat dry one, of more interest than ordinary, by an introduction in which he has collected some curious particulars in reference to the origin of manorial rights, and the extraordinary customs connected with them, prevailing even at the present day; and as regards the practical part of his treatise, it appears to contain all that persons seeking information in such matters can desire to have.

The Act of 17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 116, in relation to Church property, contains clauses of much importance, and introduces several improvements connected with the regulation of it—one, in particular (suggested, it seems, by Mr. Scratchley himself), prohibiting the use of the Northampton Table in any calculations thereafter to be made in reference to such property.